GenCade: Introduction, Background, and Formulation





Ashley Frey

Ashley.E.Frey@usace.army.mil

Tanya Beck

Tanya.M.Beck@usace.army.mil

March 7, 2012

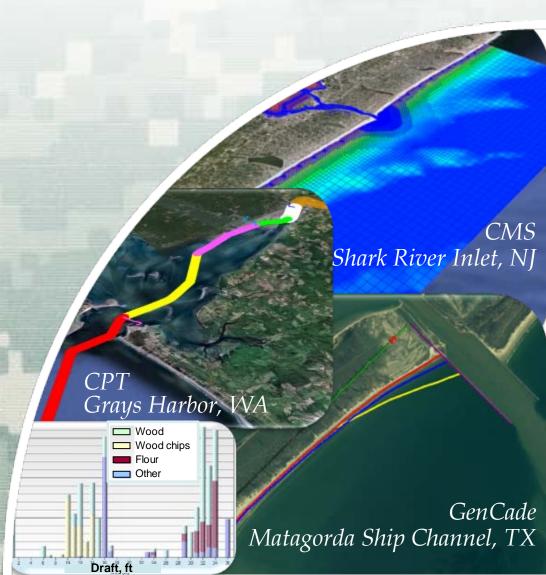


US Army Corps of Engineers

BUILDING STRONG

®





maintaining the data needed, and c including suggestions for reducing	lection of information is estimated to completing and reviewing the collect this burden, to Washington Headqu uld be aware that notwithstanding ar DMB control number.	ion of information. Send comments arters Services, Directorate for Information	regarding this burden estimate mation Operations and Reports	or any other aspect of th , 1215 Jefferson Davis l	is collection of information, Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington
1. REPORT DATE 07 MAR 2012		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVE 00-00-2012	red 2 to 00-00-2012
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE				5a. CONTRACT	NUMBER
GenCade: Introduction, Background, and Formulation			5b. GRANT NUMBER		
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NU	MBER
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
U.S. Army Corps of	ZATION NAME(S) AND AD of Engineers,U.S. Ar er,3909 Halls Ferry	my Engineer Resea		8. PERFORMING REPORT NUMBI	GORGANIZATION ER
9. SPONSORING/MONITO	RING AGENCY NAME(S) A	ND ADDRESS(ES)		10. SPONSOR/M	ONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
				11. SPONSOR/M NUMBER(S)	ONITOR'S REPORT
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAII Approved for publ	LABILITY STATEMENT ic release; distributi	on unlimited			
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NO 13th Annual CIRP	otes Technology-Transf	er Workshop, Marc	ch 6-8, 2012, Phila	adelphia Dist	rict.
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF	18. NUMBER	19a. NAME OF
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified	Same as Report (SAR)	OF PAGES 47	RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188



Outline



- What is GenCade?
- Background, overview, and conceptual coverage
- GenCade capabilities
- GenCade limitations and assumptions
- Workflow
- Model theory and formulation
- I/O Files and Cards
- GenCade interface in SMS
- Future Development





GENESIS + Cascade → GenCade

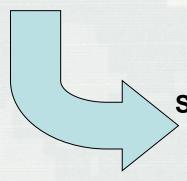


Cascade (top to bottom)

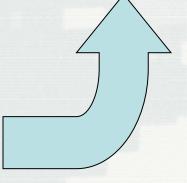
- Planning tool (RSM Support)
- Time scales: months to centuries
- Multiple inlets, shoals, and barrier islands; cumulative impacts; retains curvature of regional geomorphology
- Fast
- Typical grid resolution ~ 500 m
- Cross-shore processes in future

GENESIS (bottom to top)

- Engineering design tool
- Can represent all engineering details – structures, etc.
- Mature technology big payback by updating
- Typical grid resolution ~ 25 m



Strategy: Add Cascade capabilities to GENESIS to automatically include all GENESIS features





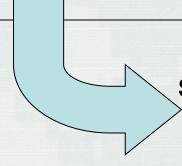


GENESIS + Cascade → GenCade



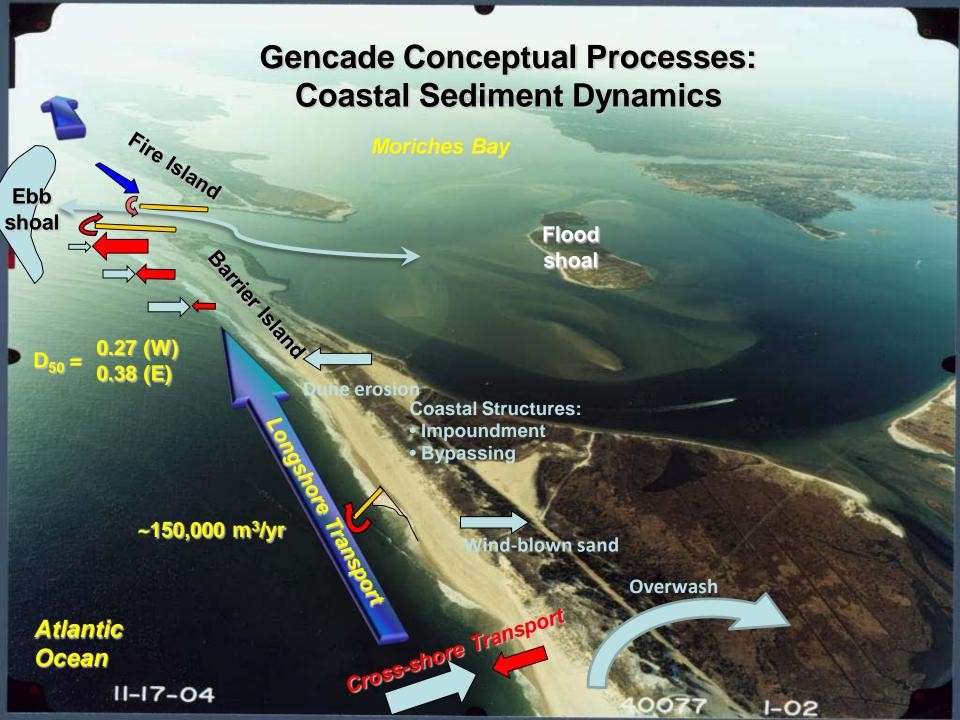
- Integrate from planning through engineering design
- Cover time scales from days to centuries
- Preserve regional trends
- Furnish regionally consistent boundary conditions to local projects
- Represent cumulative local projects interacting regionally
- Represent inlet bypassing and tidal delta evolution
- Resolve engineered elements
- Include variable grid resolution for accuracy and efficiency

Improve computational efficiency (over GENESIS)



Strategy: Add Cascade capabilities to GENESIS to automatically include all GENESIS features







GenCade Applicability



Regional processes, Long-term morphology change

Project Planning & Design

Habitat Change







- Regional Sediment Management
 - Beach fills
 - Inlet bypassing
 - Channel maintenance
- Unifying technology for multiple projects
- Intuitive interface (SMS)

- Storm erosion hazard management
- Dune erosion, overwash, & breach susceptibility; coastal response to SLR
- Habitat evolution (Piping Plover; vegetation)

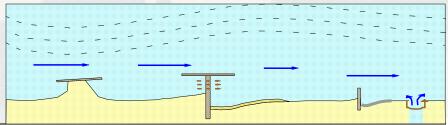




Model Functionality and Capabilities



- Variable resolution grids
- Inlet bypassing
- Inlet Reservoir Model for calculation of shoal and inlet feature sediment balance
- Representation of regional morphologic trends
- Multiple wave input forcing locations
- Representation of coastal structures: groins, jetties, seawalls, t-head groins, breakwaters, etc.
- Calculation of salients and tombolos behind breakwaters
- Time-dependent detached breakwater transmission
- Efficient calculation of breaking wave properties in internal wave model





GenCade Assumptions



- Beach profile maintains a constant average shape
- Longshore transport occurs only between top of berm and depth of closure (or active transport)
- Sand transported alongshore by breaking waves is not affected by nearshore current patterns
- There is a long-term trend in shoreline evolution





General Workflow



- Coastal Problem
 - Formulate question
 - Identify constraints
 - Develop criteria to review and evaluate the solutions
- Assemble and analyze relevant input data
- Develop engineering solutions and alternatives
- Develop and execute GenCade to optimize project solutions and alternatives
- Calibrate, Validate, Evaluate Alternatives
- Monitor and evaluate results





GenCade Workflow



- Compile project data
- Assimilate data as GenCade forcing or BC input
- Develop conceptual model from input data
- Develop GenCade project grid and alternatives
- Execute calibration simulations/sensitivity tests
- Review and analyze calibration results
- Refine setups
- Execute production simulations
- Review results
- Analyze and post-process results





Post-Process







Inputs:

Pre-process

inputs

Survey data
Waves
Structure information
Inlet information
Beach Fill
Dredging

GenCade grid regular/irregular

Simulation outputs:
GenCade solution files

Develop initial shoreline

Develop regional contour

Assign wave inputs

Supply input control parameters

Structures or coastal projects

Inlets, shoals, dredging events

Beach fill events







Inputs:

GenCade Solution files; Measured Data

Post-process

Post-process outputs: Calculations, figures, images, exported data Transport rates

Sediment budgets

Shoreline Change

Inlet bypass/shoal evolution

Compare measured

Compare alternatives





Model Formulation

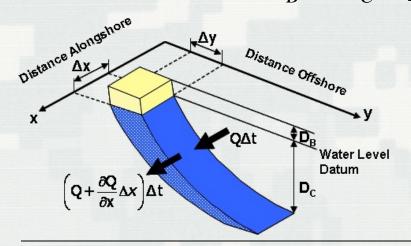


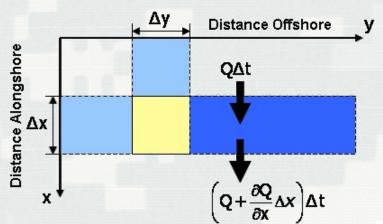
Longshore Net Volume Change: $\frac{dQ}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right) dxdt$

Cross-shore Net Volume Change: dqdt

Total Volume Change:
$$dV=dxdy \left(D_{B}+D_{C}\right)=\left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\right)dxdt+qdxdt$$

$$\therefore \text{ as } dt \to 0: \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{D_R + D_C} \bullet \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - q \right] = 0$$







Model Formulation



Sediment transport rate Q (m³/s):

$$Q = (H^{2}C_{g})_{b} \left(a_{1} \sin 2\alpha_{bs} - a_{2} \cos \alpha_{bs} \frac{\partial H_{b}}{\partial x} \right)$$

Where,

H = wave height (m)

 C_g =wave group speed (m/s) α_{bs} = angle of the breaking

$$a_1 = \frac{K_1}{16(\rho_s / \rho - 1)(1 - p)1.416^{5/2}}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{K_2}{8(\rho_s / \rho - 1)(1 - p)\tan\beta \ 1.416^{5/2}}$$

Typically, value of K_2 is: $0.5K_1 < K_2 < 1.5K_1$



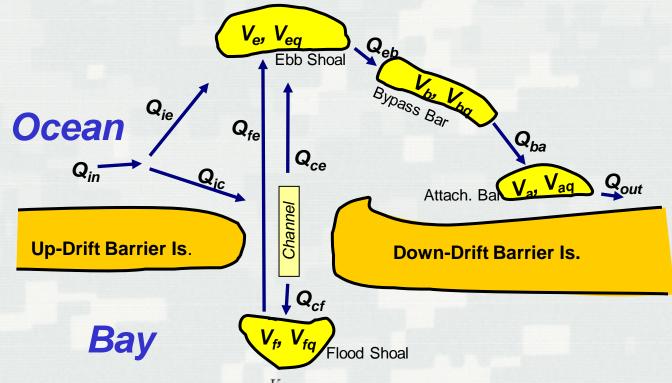
 $\mathbf{K_1}$ = Primary empirical transport coefficient (controls magnitude of longshore transport rate) $\mathbf{K_2}$ = Secondary empirical transport coefficient (controls distribution of sand within an area; esp. where large wave height gradients, e.g. salients) $\tan \beta$ = average bottom slope





Inlet Reservoir Model Inlet bypassing and evolution of inlet deltas





$$\begin{split} \mathcal{Q}_{ie} &= \delta \mathcal{Q}_{in} \\ \mathcal{Q}_{ic} &= \left(1 - \delta\right) \mathcal{Q}_{in} \\ \mathcal{Q}_{ce} &= \beta \mathcal{Q}_{ic} = \beta \left(1 - \delta\right) \mathcal{Q}_{in} \\ \mathcal{Q}_{cf} &= \left(1 - \beta\right) \mathcal{Q}_{ic} = \left(1 - \beta\right) \left(1 - \delta\right) \mathcal{Q}_{in} \\ \mathcal{Q}_{fe} &= \left(V_f - V_{fq}\right) / dt, \ V_f > V_{fq} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{Q}_{eb} = \frac{V_e}{V_{eq}} \big(\mathcal{Q}_{ie} + \mathcal{Q}_{fe} + \mathcal{Q}_{ce} \big) \\ & \mathcal{Q}_{ba} = \frac{V_b}{V_{bq}} \mathcal{Q}_{eb} \\ & \mathcal{Q}_{cot} = \frac{V_a}{V_{aq}} \mathcal{Q}_{ba} \\ & \mathcal{\delta} = \big(V_e + V_f \big) / \big(V_{eq} + V_{fq} \big) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} dV_e &= \left(Q_{ie} + Q_{fe} + Q_{ce} - Q_{eb}\right) dt \\ dV_f &= \left(Q_{cf} - Q_{fe}\right) dt \\ dV_b &= \left(Q_{eb} - Q_{ba}\right) dt \\ dV_a &= \left(Q_{ba} - Q_{out}\right) dt \\ \beta &= \left(1 - V_e / V_{eq}\right) / \left(2 - V_e / V_{eq} - V_f / V_{fq}\right) \end{split}$$





Output File Format for GenCade



Instantaneous Net Transport at Output Time (*.qtr) File		
Column 1	Column 2 through Column NX	
Date (yyyymmdd)	Net sediment transport (length³/year) for each grid cell	

Mean Net Transport Over Simulation or Specified Time (*.mqn) File		
Column 1	Column 2 through Column NX	
Date (yyyymmdd)	Net sediment transport (length³/year) for each grid cell averaged over entire simulation (and optionally from start to specified times)	

Mean Left Transport Over Simulation or Specified Time (*.mql) File			
Column 1	Column 2 through Column NX		
Date (yyyymmdd)	sediment transport (length³/year) to left for each grid cell averaged over entire simulation (and optionally from start to specified times)		

Mean Right Transport Over Simulation or Specified Time (*.mqr) File		
Column 2 through Column NX		
sediment transport (length ³ /year) to right for each grid cell averaged over entire simulation (and optionally from start to specified times)		





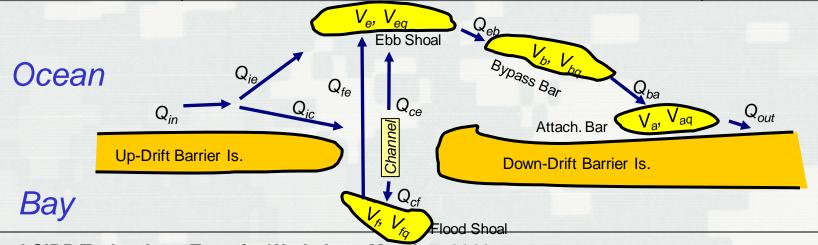
Output File Format for GenCade



Shoreline Position at Output Time (*.slo) File		
Column 1	Column 2 through Column NX	
Date (yyyymmdd)	Y-position of shoreline (length unit) for each grid cell	

Calculated Offshore Contour at Output Time (*.off) File		
Column 1	Column 2 through Column NX	
Date (yyyymmdd)	Y-position of offshore contour applied to wave transformation (length unit) for each grid cell	

Inlet Shoal Volume Output (*.irv) File (one file for each inlet)		
Column 1	Column 2 Through Column 16	Column 17
Time-step at which shoal volumes are printed as output	Shoal volume (length³) or in /.out volume at each shoal output time- step for the morphological shoal features identified in the figure below	Date (yyyymmdd)





GenCade Input Cards



- TITLE Title of simulation run
- INIFILE Path and name of initial shoreline file
- REGFILE Path and name of regional shoreline file
- NUMWAVES Number of wave input locations/files
- WAVEID Cell ID; Depth; number of wave events; and file path/name of wave input data (1 WAVEID line/file)
- PRFILE Path and name of printed output file
- GENUNITS (ft) or (m) System of units for model I/O
- X0 X-origin
- Y0 Y-origin
- AZIMUTH Angle (deg) of grid rotation about origin
- NX Number of alongshore cells
- DX Cell resolution or -1 indicates variable resolution
- SIMDATS YYYYMMDD Start date of simulation
- SIMDATE YYYYMMDD Ending date of simulation
- DT 5.0 Time step in hours
- DTSAVE 10.0 Data (shoreline/transport) output times
- K1 0.5 Longshore sediment transport coefficient 1
- K2 0.25 Longshore sediment transport coefficient 2
- PRTOUT Output to PRFILE yes (t), no (f)
- PRWARN Print warnings yes (t), no(f)
- PRDATE Dates to save simulated shoreline
- ISMOOTH 11 #cells in offshore contour smoothing
- IREG Include regional contour (1 = yes; 0 = no)

- HAMP 1.0 Height amplification factor
- THETAAMP 1.0 Angle amplification factor
- THETADEL 0.0 Angle offset
- LMOVY 0.0 Leftward shoreline displacement velocity
- D50 0.33 Grain size diameter in millimeters
- BERMHT 2 Average berm height
- DCLOS 8 Depth of closure
- LBCTYPE 0 Left boundary condition type
- LMOVY 0.0 Leftward shoreline displacement velocity
- LMOVPER 1 Simulation period (0), day(1), time step (2) period for LMOVY
- LGROINY 0.0 Length of left groin from shoreline to seaward tip
- RBCTYPE 0 Right boundary condition type
- RMOVY 0.0 Rightward shoreline displacement velocity
- RMOVPER 1 Simulation period (0), day(1), time step (2) period for RMOVY
- RGROINY 0.0 Length of right groin from shoreline to seaward tip





GenCade – Variable Grid Alongshore



Detached Breakwater 3-month simulation

250 m offshore 100 m long

$$H = 1 \text{ m}, T = 5 \text{ sec}, \theta = -5 \text{ deg}.$$

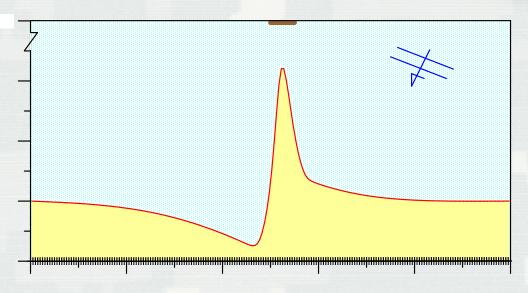
$$N = 200$$

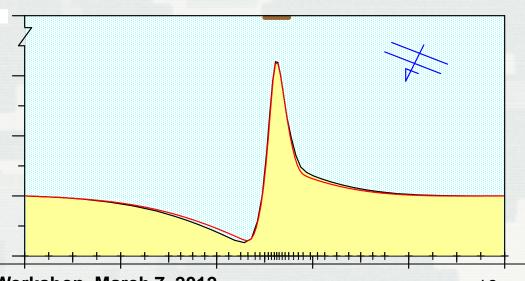
$$DX = 10 \text{ m}$$



$$DX_{max} = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$DX_{min} = 10 \text{ m}$$









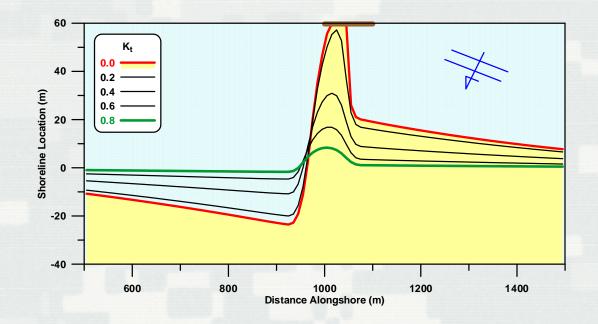
GenCade – Transmissive Breakwater



Detached Breakwater 12-month simulation

60 m offshore 100 m long

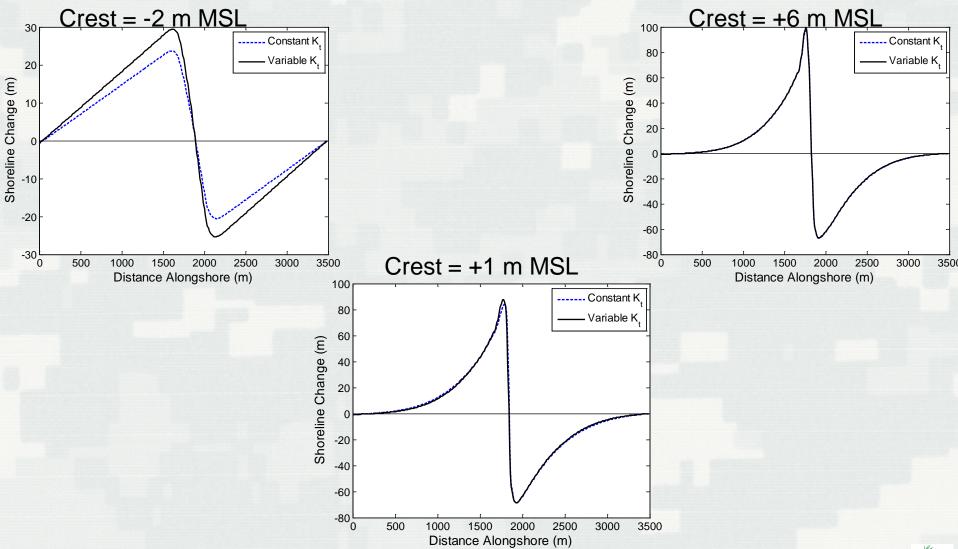
 $H = 1 \text{ m}, T = 5 \text{ sec}, \theta = -5 \text{ deg}.$





Example -- Variable Wave Transmission







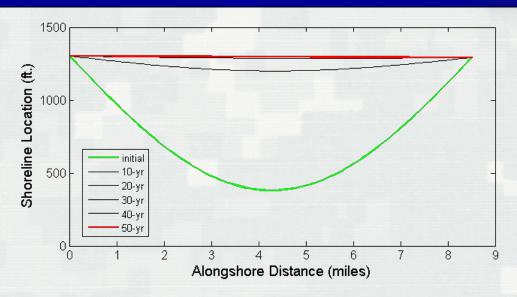


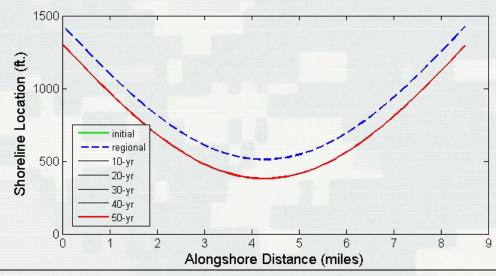
Example Necessity for Regional Contour



No regional contour

With Regional Contour







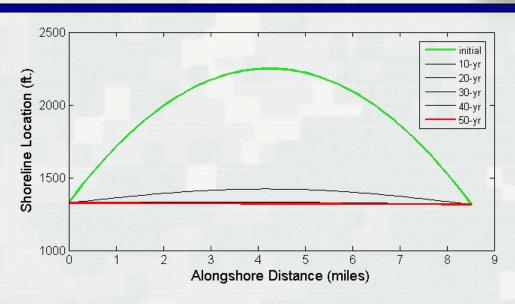


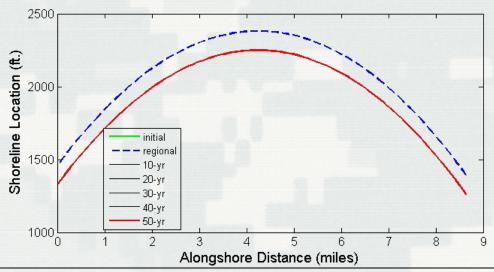
Example Convex Coast



No regional contour

With regional contour







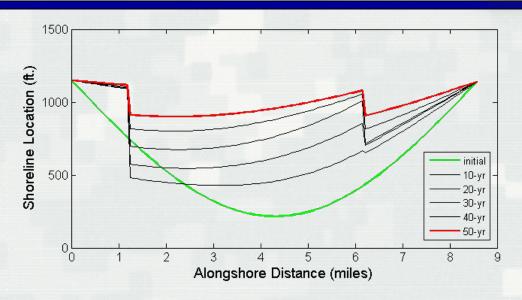


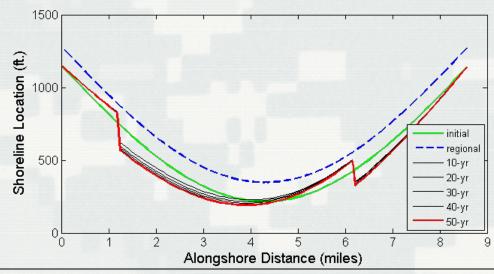
Example – Jetties on Concave Coast



No regional contour

With regional contour









GenCade in the SMS Interface Surface-water Modeling System



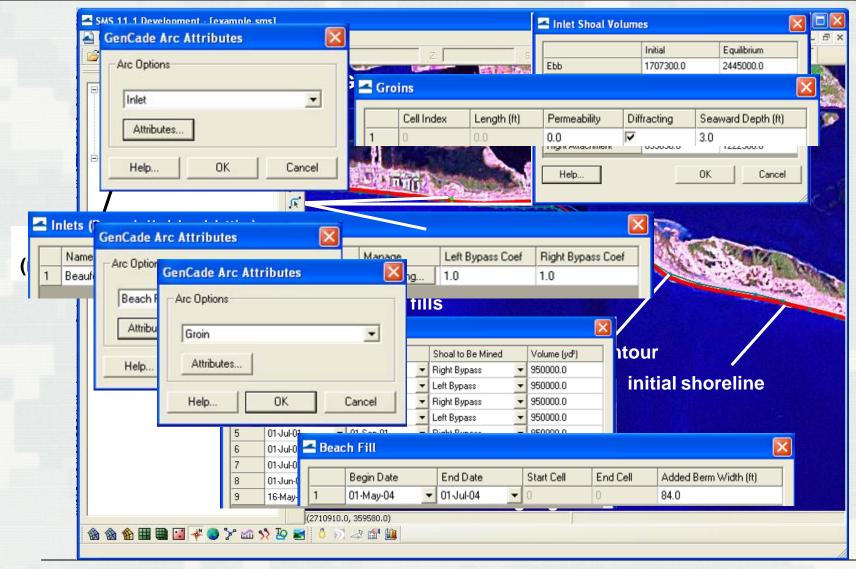
- Intuitive interface for project: conception → completion
 - Data entry, cleaning, and archiving
 - GenCade grid and input development: baseline and alternatives
 - GenCade simulations: baseline and alternatives
 - Post-processing, analysis, and figure generation
- World coordinates everything georeferenced
- Datum reprojection and transformation
- Georeferenced aerial photograph support
- Improved graphics
- Potential to connect to other USACE numerical models in the SMS





GenCade in the SMS (conceptual model)



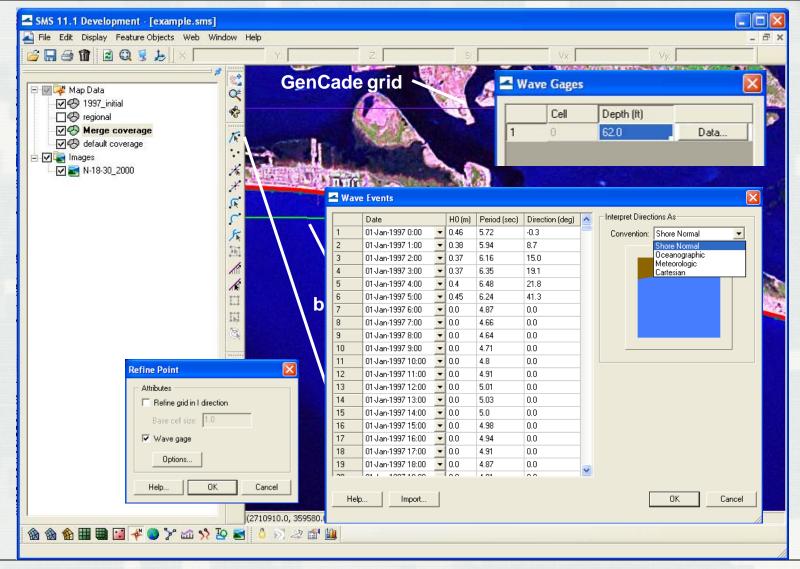






GenCade in the SMS (conceptual model)



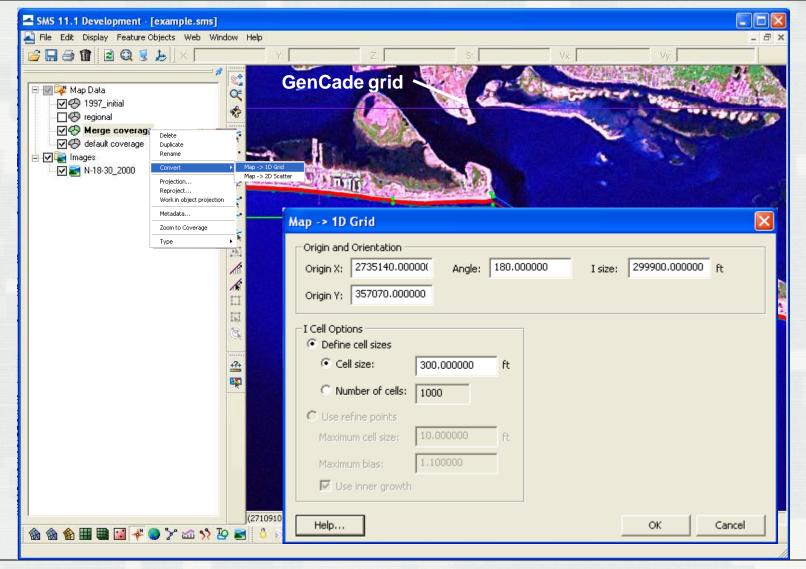






GenCade in the SMS (conceptual model)

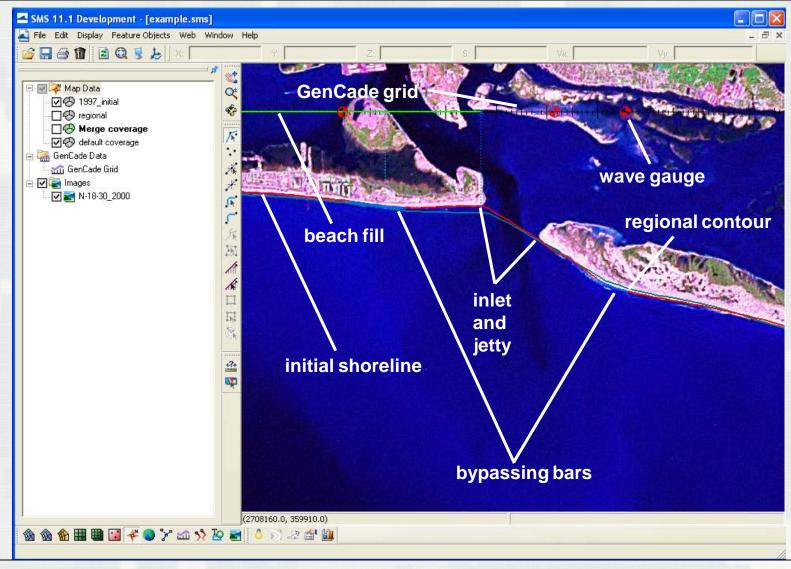






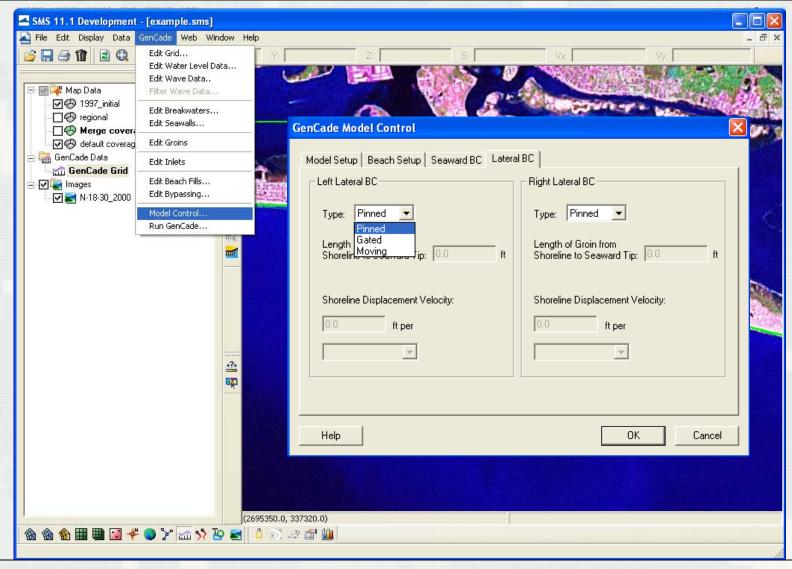






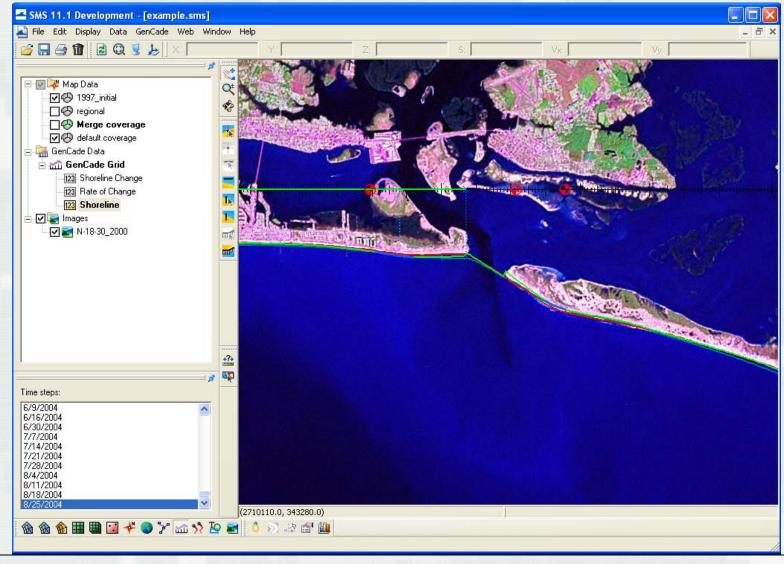






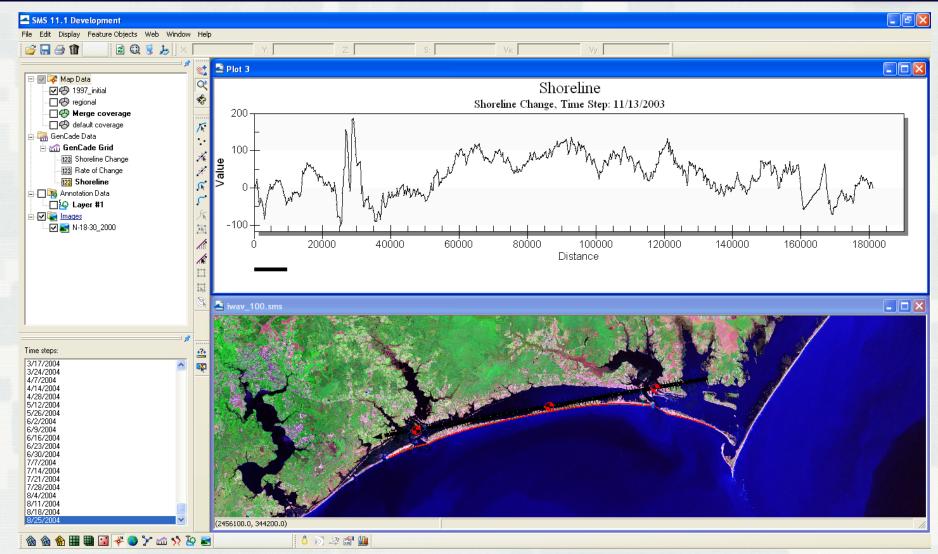








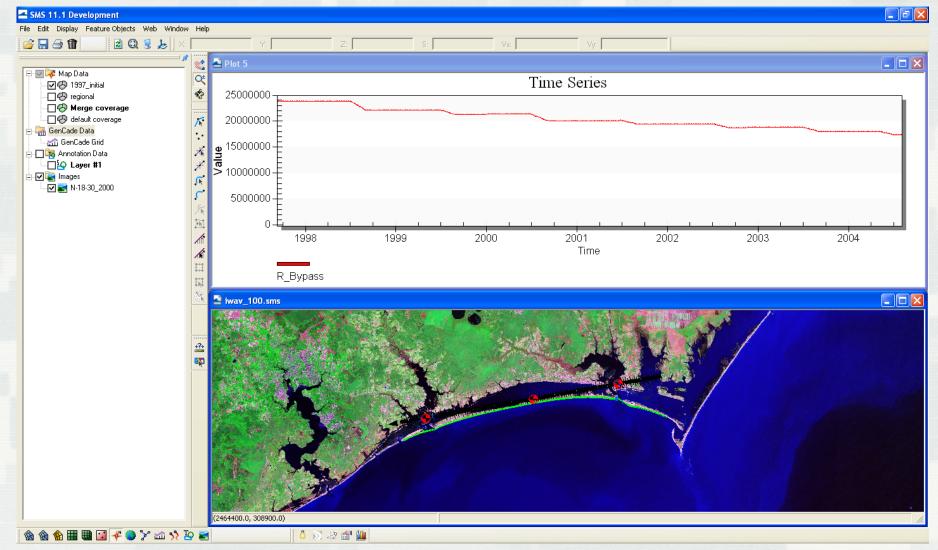








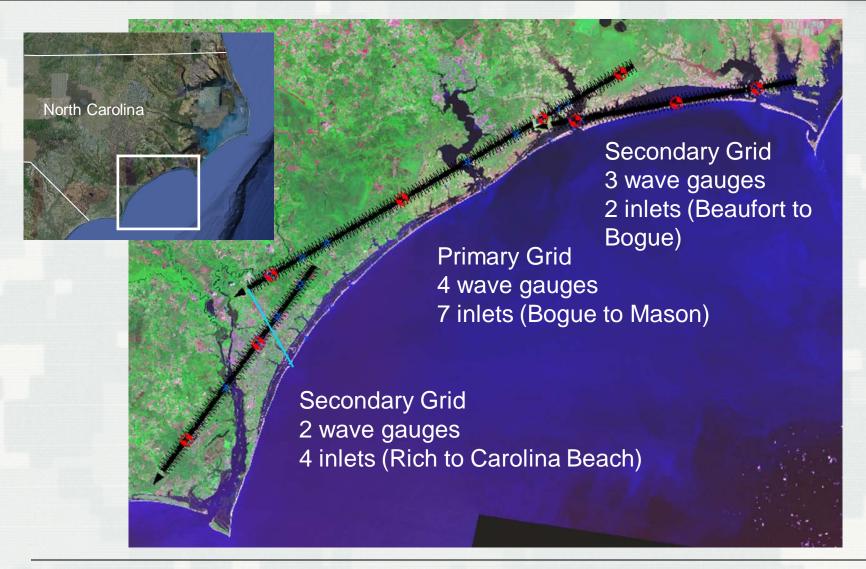






GenCade Application - Onslow Bay, NC



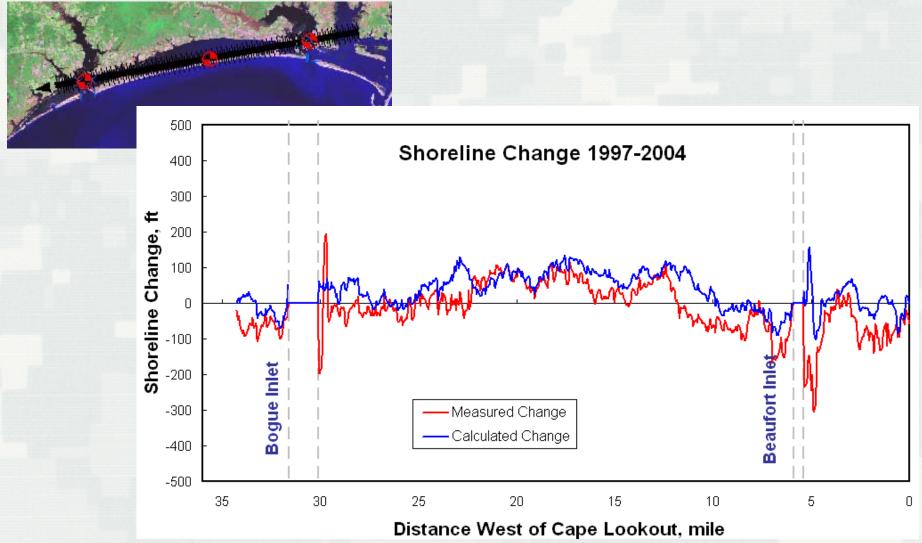






GenCade Application - Onslow Bay, NC

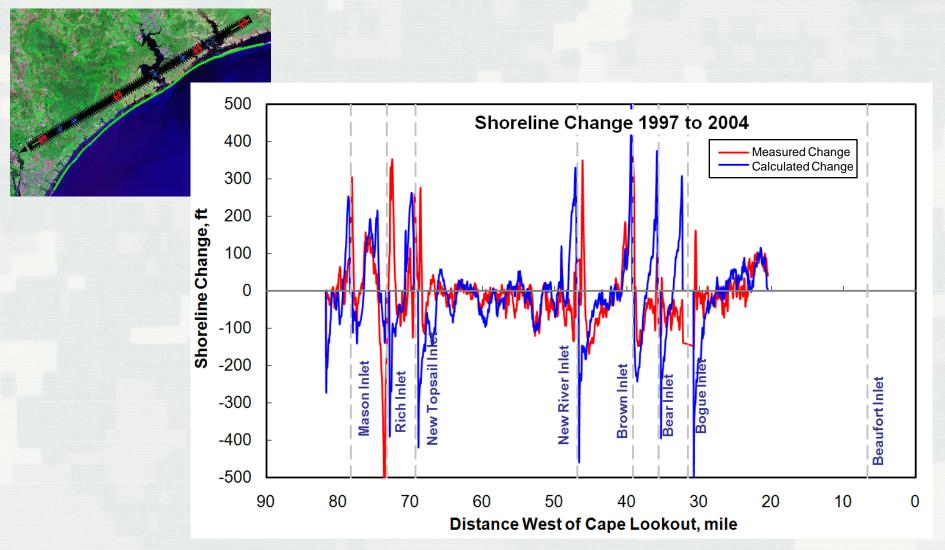






GenCade Application - Onslow Bay, NC



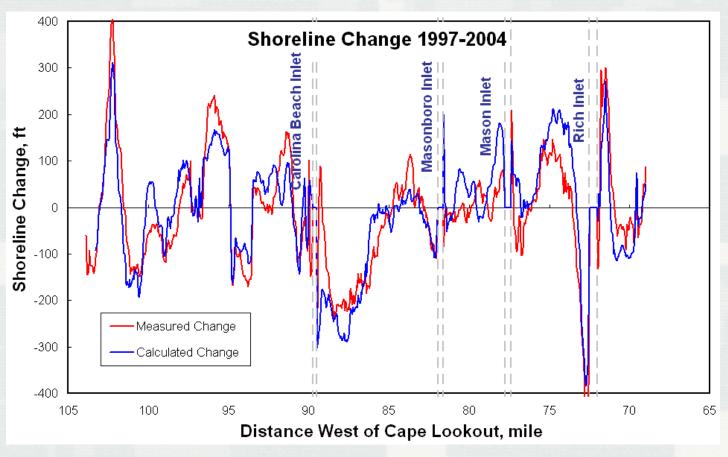




GenCade Application - Onslow Bay, NC









GenCade Application - Matagorda, TX





 Estimated shoreline change south of south jetty on Matagorda Peninsula for three beach placement scenarios after 10, 25, and 50 years

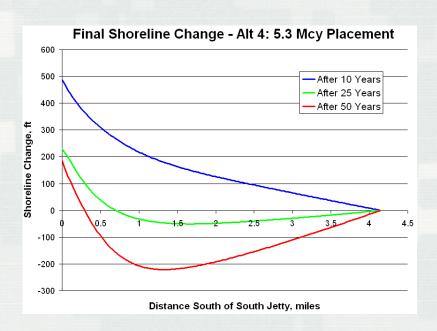


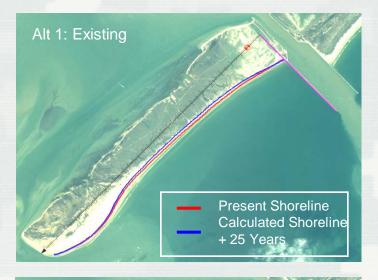


GenCade Application – Matagorda, TX



Maximum recession after 25
years was about 200 ft for the
existing scenario, 120 ft for the
2.65 Mcy placement, 80 ft for
the 4 Mcy placement, and 50 ft
for the 5.3 Mcy placement





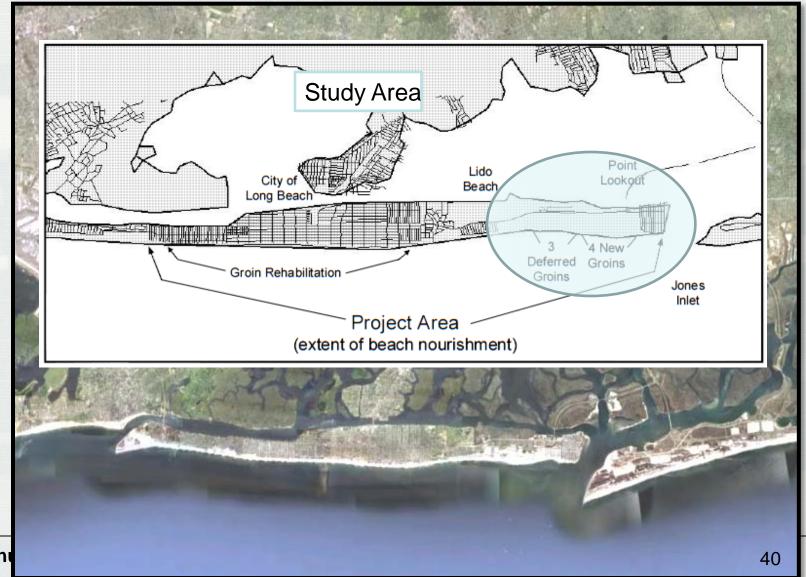






GenCade Application – Point Lookout, NY









GenCade – Application at Point Lookout, NY







GenCade – Application at Point Lookout, NY



Modeling Results





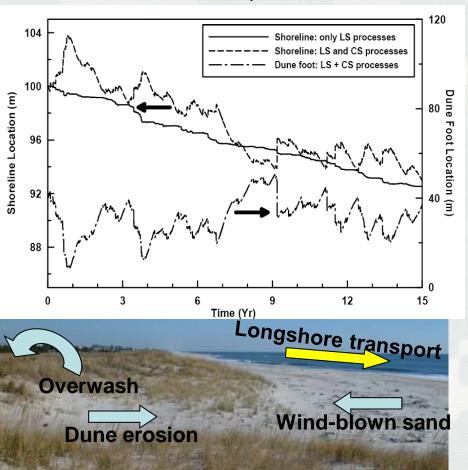




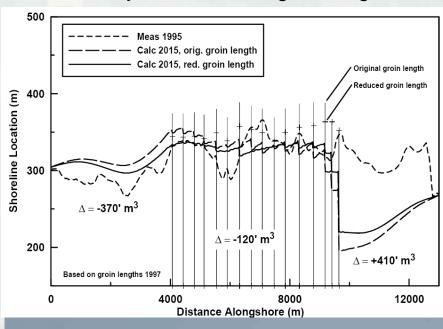
GenCade Development Available in 2012



Longshore processes only vs. longshore with cross-shore processes

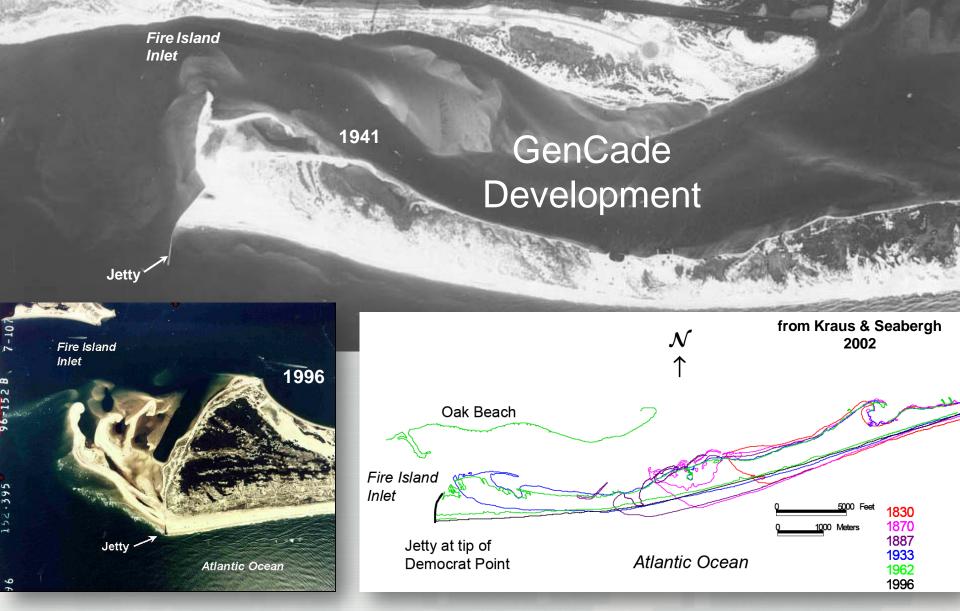


Measured and calculated shoreline change and analysis of reduced groin length



Groin field, Westhampton, NY





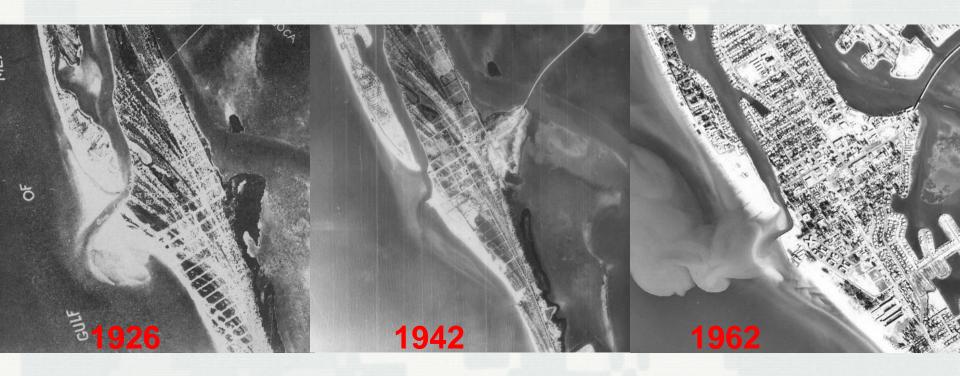
Spit Growth in GenCade





GenCade Development





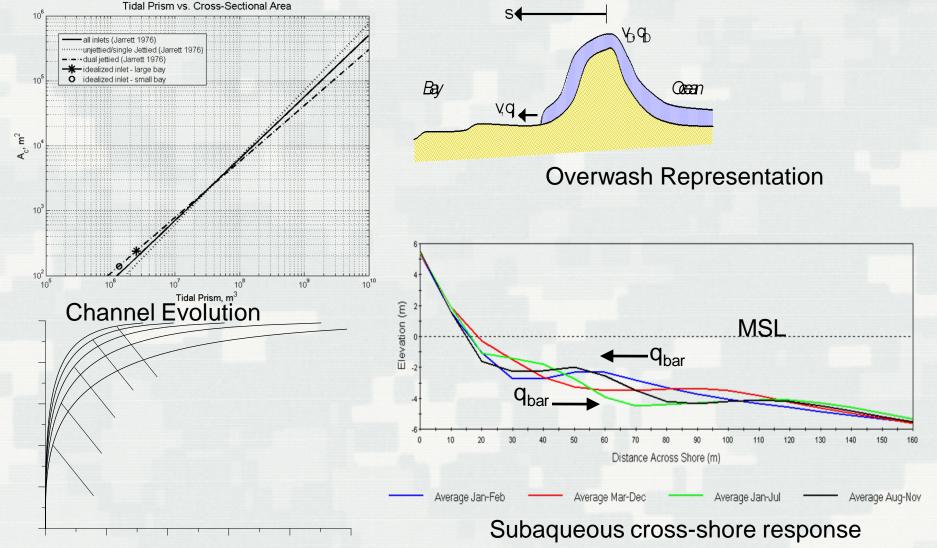
Inlet and Barrier Migration





GenCade Development









Ashley Frey
Ashley.E.Frey@usace.army.mil

Tanya Beck
Tanya.M.Beck@usace.army.mil

http://cirp.usace.army.mil/wiki/GenCade http://cirp.usace.army.mil/products

